

The Union.



JUNCTION, KANSAS,
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

The attention of the citizens of Clay County is called to a law entitled, "An Act relating to Unorganized Counties while they remain attached to an Organized County for Judicial Purposes." It will be found in another column. They may proceed immediately to the organization of a township, and the selection of the proper officers.

McClellan is getting into hot water. Each day's developments only serve to entangle him the worse. The Committee on the Conduct of the War are stirring deep into the mind of the people, and it is said that evidence of a strong nature against him is coming to light. Charges are being prepared against him with a view to court-martial. His recent stumping tour in behalf of Copperheadism could entitle him to this. The papers contain a letter from Gen. Scott, wherein "Little Mac" is charged with disobedience of orders as long ago as 1861.

It is supposed by many that Kansas will be exempt from the operation of the Conscription Bill. The President is authorized by the bill to give credit to the different States or districts for the number of men already furnished by them. This, if Kansas is subjected to the draft, will cut down materially the quota required of us. But the situation and circumstances of our people, should exempt the State from the workings of the bill. The heavy drain upon our numbers caused by the patriotism of our people, has left us hardly enough men to carry on the ordinary pursuits of a community. It is a question in our mind whether there are at this time hands enough in the country to gather the coming crops. The Times says that the agricultural interests of the State would be ruined, and calls on the authorities to canvass the subject.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The main features of the Conscription Bill we give in another column. It sets forth those liable to military duty, in case the Administration should deem another call necessary. Whether the law limits the President to a certain number, or not, we know not; but we are told the indications at Washington are that a call for 600,000 or 800,000 more troops will soon be made under this act.

The want of a sufficient number of troops has been a serious drawback to the cause of the Government. This all must admit. But that this only has been the impediment cannot be sustained. We hold that there has already been men enough in the field, as well as sufficient time used, to have crushed the rebellion and restored peace to us. Drunken, incapable, and lukewarm officers, are those to whom, in the main, must be charged the protraction of this strife, and the unnecessary loss of so many valuable lives. True, these were not the only causes chargeable with this. A distinct policy was wanting—an earnest and energetic prosecution of the war before us. Slavery was the origin of the rebellion, and until the 1st of January an impassable barrier to its suppression.

View the prospects before us in whatever light you may, and everything tends to cheer us—to leave the impression that but few months will elapse ere the work will have been accomplished. The rebels themselves seem conscious that they have lost the sympathies of Europe, and the walls they set up regarding the signs of the times are truly pitiable. Notwithstanding we have found fault with the inactivity of our armies, in common with hosts of others, and still believe much has been wasted, we feel somewhat reproved by the following admission of the Richmond Enquirer. It is the concluding paragraph of an article headed, "Third Stage of the War." In no quarter can the desponding editor see any "signs of relaxation on the part of the enemy."

"Where, in all this wide circuit, does the invasion seem to be fainting or giving ground? All round the border, and in the very heart of the Confederacy, the foot of the enemy is planted, and his flag flies; and it means subjugation and extermination. It is, indeed, the third stage of the war, and we believe the last; but the struggle will be desperate. If it be the 'last card,' it is one on which the stake is life or death, honor or shame—either our name and nation will be extinguished in a night of blood and horror, or else a new sovereignty, the newest, fairest, proudest, will take her seat among the powers of the earth, with the applause of man and the blessings of Heaven."

This candid admission affords much ground for hope. The evil resulting from the lack of troops will doubtless soon be remedied. Great improvement has been made in officers—a great deal of weeding out has been done. The following compliment from the same article proves this assertion:

"On the Rappahannock, two hundred thousand men wait for a drying wind to move on to Richmond once more, led by a genuine apostle of extermination." Under Hooker they count upon owning Southern plantations, and giving law to Southern vassals."

A distinct policy has been attained. Slavery now gives way to the Union. All obstacles have been removed, and all, we believe, that is necessary to wind the rebellion up, is simply to go ahead.

In the proceedings of the United States Senate, February 21, we notice that Lane's bill to grant land to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs was passed. Also a bill was introduced to grant the right of way through the military reserves of the State.

WHY THE REBELLION IS NOT PUT DOWN.

Editors Union:—By your leave I propose to show why the Rebellion is not put down. Some charge the fault to the Administration; others to the want of patriotism of the people; others to the treachery of some of the leading generals. Some charge the fault to one cause and some to another. But, gentlemen, you can tell your readers one thing, which is a fact, the Union army must be largely increased or down goes the Republic.

In conversation the other day with a prominent officer of a Kansas regiment, he asked why it was that Vicksburg and Richmond were not abandoned, so far as fighting them was concerned, and a large army of sufficient strength be sent to some vulnerable point on a railroad, say in Mississippi, and cut off the lines of transportation between these two hitherto impregnable points, another take possession of say some point on the East Tennessee & Virginia R. R., and another of the railroad in North Carolina? The answer readily suggested itself, *We have not men enough in the field to do all this*; for it would take all of our grand army of the Potomac to go round to the south of Richmond, which would give the rebels Washington, although they might lose Richmond—an exchange which they no doubt would be willing to make. Should the army now at Nashville and Murfreesboro, and other important points in Middle Tennessee, leave their positions and take the E. T. & V. R. R., what would hinder Bragg's Army from taking possession of Nashville, Murfreesboro, the Louisville & Nashville R. R., and even the city of Louisville? Nothing. But had we an army to go in and occupy Rosecrans could then be spared to go and capture said E. T. & V. R. R. In September I was with a portion of Buell's army for a few days, while occupying the Memphis & Charleston R. R., through North Alabama. One morning I saw them packing up and preparing to leave in hot haste. On inquiring, Is it possible that you are going to give up this important point? the answer was, Yes; Bragg is marching on Nashville with a tremendous force, and even Louisville is threatened, and for the want of men enough at Nashville to meet Bragg, we are compelled to give up this important country to the rebels and go and meet him ourselves.

Now let us look at the relative strength of the opposing armies. Looking at the Presidential election returns of the seceded States, and then at the fact that those States are depopulated; that those States have sworn into the service a number equal to their voting population (taking as they do boys of fourteen and old men of sixty), and you have an army amounting, in figures, to 1,500,000. Their first were twelve months' men, but the Conscription retains those. Of this number many have died and have been killed in battle, yet it is fair to presume that this number has been made up by accessions from the Border States, hence, it is fair to set the rebel army down at one and a half million. The Federal army, according to the report of the Secretary of War, numbers seven hundred and some odd thousand. This at first seemed too small to be correct, until the twelve months' men were taken into account, whose time had expired. Now these are facts and figures, and not assertions, and being facts what do they show? It shows that the cause of the Union is bright if the people and Administration will do their duty.

Let us look at the condition of the two sections. The South has raised the last man. Lame men who were not liable to do military duty are on horseback in the rebel service. Their supplies of every description are nearly exhausted. It is sometimes said that they are receiving plenty from Europe; that the blockade is ineffectual, &c., &c.; but how does it happen if it is only a paper blockade that hand cards for carding cotton, that once sold for seventy-five cents, now sell at fifteen dollars, as the writer has seen, and almost everything in that proportion. It may be said that those prices were paid in Confederate scrip; very well, that shows that Confederate money is not as good as greenbacks.

In conclusion, what is to be done? Why, let the Administration call for two millions of men, and my word for it, the rebellion would be put down in less than three months. Can this number be raised? Most certainly they can. The writer lately made a trip East to Boston, and the cry was all through the Great Free North, "We don't miss the men; our business is good. We hardly feel the war. Goods are high, it is true, but then we get a good price for our wool, and everything we have to sell."

Is it an assertion; is it not a fact, that the Great North, with over twenty millions of free people can raise two millions of soldiers? Of course they can be raised. And is it not true that this number could put down the one and a half million of rebels? Most certainly.

Let us hope, then, that the people will soon learn what is the matter, and save the country. It is to be hoped, and no doubt it is the case, "that the people when informed will do right." The man who is not willing to fight for his country is not worthy of a country. F.

We learn that on Tuesday last Benj. Scamen, of Linn Co., was arrested in this city by constable M. O. Teeples, on a warrant issued by A. S. Barnum, at the instance of Captain Eli Snyder, charged with murder. The facts are that they have been represented to us, that in September last one Robert Scamen—generally known by the name of Bates—started off with some money belonging to a band of jayhawkers. The jayhawkers followed him to this city, took him a short distance from town and shot him. Benj. Scamen it is alleged was chief of the gang, and either committed the murder himself or ordered it to be done. When taken he was on his way to Iowa. His examination has been continued till the 5th of March for the purpose of procuring material testimony.—*Paola Herald.*

Senator Pomeroy has introduced a resolution in the U. S. Senate, providing for the organization of regiments for the purpose of building the Pacific Railroad.

The Conscription Bill.

This conscription bill ought to be thoroughly understood by the people. It provides, in substance, as follows.

All able-bodied citizens, and those who have declared their intentions to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, constitute the National forces of the United States, and are liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. The exemptions are those only who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice President, heads of Executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under twelve years, also the father of motherless children of the same age; and where two of a family are in military service the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve.

The national force now in service is to be divided into two classes, the first embracing all between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and all unmarried men between thirty-five and forty-five years of age. The second class embraces all the others, and will not be called into the service until after the first class. For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional districts, in each of which the President appoints a provost marshal, with rank and pay of captain of cavalry, or he may detail an officer of similar rank, who shall have a Bureau in the War Department, and shall make needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. These marshals are to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c.

In each district there is to be a Board of Enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshal and two other persons, appointed by the President, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts, and perfect an enrollment once in each year, each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years or during the war, on the same footing with the present volunteers advance pay, bounty money, &c., included. When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district, taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to fairly equalize the burden; the enrolling officers shall then make the draft with 50 per cent addition, and within ten days serve notices upon the drafted men.

Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute, or pay his commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest. The bill provides for a proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons who receive bribes. When the draft is finished, all those not taken are allowed traveling pay back to their homes. Those who furnish substitutes are exempt for the entire time of the draft, and the substitute has the same pay, &c., as though originally drafted.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in service who re-enlist for one year shall have a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive twenty-five dollars of the regular one hundred dollars bounty. There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that generals in the field may execute court-martial sentence against spies, deserters, mutineers or murderers, without reference to the President; court-martial may reduce absentee officers to the ranks; clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains and railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters, may be fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned from six months to two years.

Any person who resists a draft, or counsels others to do so, or dissuades them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until the draft is finished, then tried by a civil court, and fined five hundred dollars or imprisoned two years, or both. The President on the passage of this act, shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees from the army, who may return without punishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the term of absence; those who do not return will be deserters. Officers absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds, receive half pay; officers absent without leave, no pay at all. There are other provisions, but chiefly of details not particularly important.

About 150 sick and wounded men were brought to Fort Scott last Monday. Also about 300 refugees. So says a gentleman who saw them. He says the refugees were in an awful condition, some of them being wrapped in pieces of old wagon sheets, their only clothes. Whites, Indians, and Negroes, barefoot, and looking almost starved, coming here for the protection and assistance of those who are enjoying the blessings of health, plenty and prosperity. Will that assistance be given them, or will they be left to perish.—*Monitor.*

From the report of Quartermaster Haskell, it appears that the property confiscated and turned over to the Government by the Kansas Division of the Army of the Frontier in Arkansas, amounts to about \$75,000. Pretty good for the Kansas boys.—*Topeka Tribune.*

An Act Relating to Unorganized Counties while they remain attached to an Organized County for Judicial Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: SECTION 1. That so long as any one of the unorganized counties in this State shall be attached to an organized county for judicial purposes, it shall constitute and form one of the municipal townships thereof, and as such shall be entitled to township officers, and all things pertaining to the rights and privileges of a township, and be subject to the same regulations and liabilities as other townships of such county. Provided, however, that in no case shall the taxable property, in such unorganized county, be liable to be taxed for the construction of county buildings, or making public improvements within such organized county, and all school districts within such unorganized county shall be separately described and numbered.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its publication once in the Daily State Record.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the House on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1863, and passed that body on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1863.

A. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.
JOSHUA KELLOGG,
Speaker House of Representatives.
Passed the Senate March 2d, 1863.
T. A. OSBORNE, Pres't of the Senate.
JOHN FRANCIS, Secretary.
Approved March 2d, 1864.

THOS. CARNEY,
State of Kansas, Executive Department,
Office of Secretary of State,
Topeka, March 2d, 1863.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original enrolled law on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.
W. W. H. LAWRENCE, Sec'y of State.

The Conscription Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Powell again bitterly denounced Gilbert for dispersing the Frankfort Convention, which was to have nominated him for Governor. Wilson retorted by denouncing the members of that convention as traitors, only too cowardly to join the rebel army.

The House took up the conscription bill again, and the majority permitted the call for the previous motion to be withdrawn to prevent the Democrats from having any reason to charge them with an effort to stifle debate. It is still under discussion, but the Republicans will try to force it to a vote before the close of to-night's session.

The chairman of the military committee is now (midnight) closing the debate on the conscription bill.

Mr. Vallandigham made a bitter and forcible speech against it, to which Mr. Bingham made a splendid response.

Mr. Vallandigham warned under Bingham's fire, and attempted insolently to interrupt; to which Mr. Bingham promptly responded with repartee so cutting that Vallandigham was contented to desist.

Voorhies made a speech in reply to Bingham, which would have been a capital partisan effort on the stump, but was wholly unworthy the dignity of the United States Congress. He declared that any attempt to enforce this conscription in Indiana would result in bloodshed.

The Loss of the Queen of the West.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning we captured the Confederate steamer New Era, No. 5, loaded with stores for the rebel army at Little Rock. There were on board 95 privates and three commissioned officers. The privates were paroled and the officers retained.

We had heard that a rebel battery was in position 80 miles from the mouth of Red River, at Gordon's Landing; and as we approached within 300 yards of the fort, while rounding a point, the pilot ran the Queen hard aground. In this position the rebel batteries opened fire upon us with guns of heavy calibre. The Queen had no guns bearing on the fort, and could not reply. One shot, coming between casements and deck, perforated her steam-chest, and we were compelled to abandon her and escape down the river, some in skiffs, some on cotton bales and some on the De Soto. The steam penetrated every portion of the vessel, but the fracture was so small that but one man was scalded very seriously, an engineer, who is not expected to live. One white man and four negroes were drowned. Col. Elliott escaped to the De Soto on a bale of cotton. The enemy have possession of the Queen of the West. All the survivors were removed to the Era No. 5, and the De Soto was blown up and sunk. We were pursued by the gunboat W. H. Webb; but fortunately, just before she overtook us, we met the U. S. gunboat Indianola. The Indianola fired two guns at the Webb, and she ran like a deer. We remained with the Indianola two days, and then started for Vicksburg.

"Non-Intervention" and Southern Ideas.

Certain officers on the staffs of Generals Hunter and Foster, who have been at Washington within a few days past, denounce very bitterly the officers of the two British men-of-war, in Charleston harbor. Their purpose there, they say, is for the purpose of carrying a million and a half of gold, which the rebels have accumulated at Charleston for the purpose of purchasing arms and war-like munitions in Europe. This is one of the results of Secretary Seward's lenient orders permitting British naval vessels to enter any of the blockaded ports, where our own vessels cannot go. The officers who are thus denounced are known to have engaged in carrying mails and intelligence between Charleston and Nassau, and are the men who united with Beauregard and the Consuls in the declaration that the blockade was broken, and said they went out over the bar with—a declaration

which is proven by the united testimony of our officers on the station to be wholly and palpably untrue.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 18th, expresses great indignation against Baron L'Huy's peace plan, and scents all ideas of mediation, and says "all the commissioners they have are Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson and Johnson."

In reference to the proposed conference, it says:

"It is well the Jacobin Government refuses the suggestion. Conferences are good and battles are good, but both together would be too much. The French Emperor was snubbed by England and lectured by the United States. Will he end as he ought to have begun by recognizing the Confederacy and sending a minister to Richmond? Until he comes to this point, the Confederates will no more thank him for his interference than the Yankees."

A Richmond dispatch of February 20th, referring to one of Vallandigham's recent speeches, says this speech looks like a lucid interval in the Northern mind. Their army will be 300,000 only on paper, let us keep ours up to 500,000, and dictate peace at Washington or Alexandria.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

It may be regarded as certain that the subject of mediation will be discussed in Congress before the adjournment, and resolutions will probably be offered from the Administration side, giving Europe fair warning to stand "hands off," and make no further efforts to meddle in our business.

Rebel authorities, negotiating an exchange of prisoners, say there are in the Southern jails from 3,000 to 4,000 Northern civilian prisoners. They hold very few prisoners of war, and the balance in exchange of prisoners is very largely in our favor. The few soldiers of ours they have are mostly in hospital.

The Times' dispatch says Gen. Hooker has arrested thirty deserters and had them tried by court-martial, which sentenced them to be shot. It is believed he will inexorably enforce the sentence.

A plan has been submitted to the Military Committee of both Houses for consolidating regiments in the field, and for filling them up to the maximum, and keeping them full from the new troops to be raised under the new conscription law. It gives the President power to muster out of the service officers whom the consolidation may leave without commands, always discriminating in favor of the oldest in the field and most noted for service and ability.

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial from Indianapolis says the withdrawal of the Union members from the House on Wednesday, has, perhaps, put an end to further legislation this session. But two of the minority were in the hall this afternoon. All have now gone home. The cause was an attempt to pass an unconstitutional measure to strip the Governor of all military power.

Gen. Butler was offered the command of the expedition against Vicksburg, but declined.

The Sunday Mercury's dispatch states a long list of officers who have uttered disloyal sentiments has been reported. They will be dismissed and the list published.

The Herald's dispatch says the Virginia roads are becoming passable.

A Fort Monroe correspondent states: By private advices from Richmond received at Norfolk, I learn the small pox is making frightful ravages in Richmond. The disease has assumed the form of a plague, and the city presents the appearance of a huge hospital.

Gen. Cameron has resigned, and Cloy been reappointed Minister to Russia.

The reports from the military hospitals at Washington, Alexandria and vicinity, present a very gratifying improvement in the health of the army. The number of patients now is less than 7,000, showing a decrease of about 15,000 from the highest number under treatment at any one time.

At no time within a year has the number fallen so low.

From Vicksburg.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, Feb. 19.

After a week or two of steady rain, the sky has again cleared up; the water has already covered a good part of the camping ground, so that the rain ceases not a moment too soon. Yesterday we had quite a spirited engagement between one of our mortars and the enemy's batteries. About noon a mortar boat was towed down to a favorable position within easy range of Vicksburg, and directly across from their principal batteries. The boat immediately commenced firing, most of the shell being directed at the rebel steamer Vicksburg, which was hit two or three times, but the extent of damage was not known. The rebels replied from two batteries, throwing shot and shell into the water around our mortar, but causing no injury. It is understood that a couple of boats will remain constantly at that point, to annoy the rebels by dropping every fifteen minutes some shells among them.

Reports from all our operations around here are very favorable. The canal by way of Lake Providence is regarded as a certainty, and it is thought will be finished in ten days. The iron-clad, Indianola, is understood to be above Port Hudson, and to have destroyed a steamer which was laying under the guns at that place. Stirring times may be expected here within two weeks.

SECOND DISPATCH.—Nothing has yet been heard from the ram Queen of the West, which started several nights ago for Red River. About a dozen rebel vessels were known to be up that stream, and her mission will be one of the greatest importance. Already much suffering is known to exist in Vicksburg, in consequence of our ram thus cutting off their entire river communication. Deserters state that unless they have relief speedily, that place will of

necessity be evacuated. A rebel lieutenant while speaking of the matter yesterday, to our officers, wept, saying it was too bad to see brave soldiers thus in danger of being disgraced by starvation, and not allowed to defend their homes. There is no doubt whatever that these stories of privation are true.

The gunboat Indianola is supposed to have already passed Port Hudson, and communicated with Gen. Banks.

The belief is becoming strong that boats will be able to reach Red River from the Mississippi at Lake Providence, and the consequences of such a result could not be but important, as the principal supplies of the unsubdued districts there come down the Red River. To pass from the Lake into the Mississippi, however, will yet cost hard labor, as a canal is to be dug three miles in length must wash considerably after being dug, in order to make it practicable for steamboats. It is settled that the real destination of the gunboat Indianola was a point on Black River, this side of Grand Gulf, forty miles below Vicksburg, where the enemy's boats were lying, and where the Jackson & Vicksburg railroad crosses. The destruction of this road would strike a damaging blow to the Confederates.

From Europe.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool 14th, arrived at New York Feb. 23th.

The London Times ridicules the Lord Mayor for bringing Mason into prominence and shows the affair was without significance and says Mason's remarks about an early recognition, are far ahead of the facts. That when the Federals find themselves obliged to leave the Confederates in quiet possession of their states will be time for the discussion of the question of recognition. That Mason has received no assistance or encouragement except from irresponsible persons.

A Liverpool mass meeting to adopt an address of sympathy to President Lincoln is fixed for the 19th.

The Polish insurgents show continued activity. The London Times reiterates its belief that the rising of the Poles is a thoroughly national affair, and headed by the Catholic priests. It is said the insurgents appear to be increasing, and keeping a hold on the province of the country.

The Sumter had left Gibraltar—destination unknown.

The reply of President Lincoln to the Manchester address was republished. It deplores the sufferings occasioned by the cotton famine, and rejoices that the efforts to create sympathy for the secessionists was a failure. It gives utterance to the Manchester meeting as sublime heroism, and expresses a desire for perpetual peace between the two nations.

A great meeting has been held at Balton which expressed warm sympathy for the North.

The Paris Moniteur, noticing the correspondence in the intercepted Confederate dispatches, says the so-called Consul of France is not even a paid consular agent of France at Galveston. He acted as deputy to the Consul at New Orleans. The only instructions he received from France were to maintain the greatest reserve, and carefully abstain from every kind of political interference in the affairs of the country.

The Revolution in Poland.

The Russian accounts of the insurrection in Poland report that the rebels have been crushed, but Russian official bulletins are not the most reliable in the world. The Warsaw correspondent of the Berlin National Zeitung, writing on the 25th Jan., says: "I can only confirm my account of yesterday, that the country is in complete revolt. According to the arrangements of the revolutionary party, the outbreak was not to take place until the 1st of May, but the government themselves have hastened the catastrophe by the unhappy recruiting movement. From all parts of the country come bad reports, one following the other. In Kielce and in Siedlec Provisionary Governments are established. Fighting has taken place at many points with varied results. All the telegraphic lines are broken, and on the Warsaw and St. Petersburg and the Vienna Railways, the rail are torn up and carried off. On the Warsaw and St. Petersburg line the insurgents have burnt a bridge. All the lines have become insecure, and it will cost the Government much trouble to become masters of the movement. The insurgents seem to be about to carry on a guerrilla warfare. A great inducement for the extension of the revolt is, that all the landholders have declared to their peasants that they desire no rent from them, and that all the ground they hold is given to them in the future. The country people now begin to waver, and at many places they already make common cause with the rebels. Altogether it is estimated that there are 500,000 rebels in the country."

The Indianola Captured.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Via MEMPHIS, March 1.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of Navy: I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The ram Webb and Queen of the West attacked her 25 miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered, all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my orders. I do not know the particulars.

D. PORTER, Com.

From Fort Donelson.

Gen. Tuttle, at Cairo, has received the following dispatch from Col. Lowe:

Fort Henry, Feb. 12.

The forces of Gen. Rosecrans' command have captured six hundred of Gen. Morgan's men. We are still picking up dead and wounded in the neighborhood of Fort Donelson. The dead will now number more than two hundred.

(Signed) W. H. Lowe,

Colonel Commanding.